

WORONI

The newspaper of the
Australian National University
Students Association
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B104

BUSH WEEK!

It's on again. The only circus permanently based in Canberra opens for a three-day stand on Thursday night. Once again Uni students have the opportunity of showing all the dour suburbanites that they are actually alive. This is the one time of the year when they can put into practise all those damn stupid ideas that have been bottled up for months. Give it a whirl - what the hellarchie what the hell, it's cheerio my deario that pulls a lady through.

And what will happen this year? Will someone dye Burley Griffin orange, plant a tree in the middle of Northbourne Avenue, throw a body off the MLC, stage a murder or take over the capital in a bloody coup?

Then there is the procession - a chance for the student to show his brand of cultured crudity. A huge sign reading "The Sword Is Mightier Than The Pen Is" should look good moving slowly through Civic.

Not all is excess however. There is the aquatic carnival, a very worthwhile event where students see who can consume their beer the fastest.

And don't forget the charities which will benefit. No matter which way you look at it, Bush Week is one hellaver good time.

BUSH WEEK - A CONTINUING TRADITION

Do you oppose the traditional Bush Week? How many students at ANU know its background? Woroni interviewed Mr George Martin to answer these and other questions.

At the end of second term in 1961, Mr George Martin and Mr R. W. H. Reece hit upon the idea of a Parody of W. U. S. Week which was being held at the time. Their conception was a Bush Week with its aims threefold:

- 1) to provide for student frivolity
- 2) to commemorate the pioneer egalitarian culture which is part of the Australian ethos
- 3) to raise funds for charity.

Both (1) and (2) are common to Commemoration and Foundation days throughout Australian Universities, but ANU is unique in its originality and concept in commemorating Australia's Bush in the national capital Canberra. The Bush Week oration in 1961 was given by Jacky Jacky a local bushranger from Canberra, in the Civic Hotel. A bucket of beer was raffled and a nail driving competition was held, and Mr Reece went on a Kangaroo hunting expedition with Professor Clarke in the Brindabellas. Kangaroo tail soup followed a week later (so the rumour goes) Lunchtime lectures, on Morality in the Mulga (A sociological study of the rural working class by G. Martin) and The sinking of the Rodney by Sam Lake, (about a ship which sailed up the Darling with non-union labour in an attempt to break the shearers strike, but was sunk by the striking shearers instead).

1962 was auspicious in the annals of bush week as it saw the first Bungendore pilgrimage on a special train carriage from Queanbeyan and the first Prosh procession. At Bungendore a tour of the local cemetery, a lecture on the history of Bungendore and much folk singing in the local pub's courtyard entertained the students upholding the egalitarian drinking and social intercourse of the Australian bush. Mr Reece, with much enthusiasm, travelled on motor scooter from Sydney stopping at all hotels to Bungendore. 1963, 1964 and 1965 saw a steady development in the concept of Bush Week. Both Bungendore and the Bush Ball became firmly established as part of the ANU's original contribution to student frivolity. Bush Week also provided an excellent way in which money could be raised for worthy charities.

Mr Martin, commenting upon the student element who voted for the abolition of traditional Bush Week at the recent Special General Meeting, said "they failed to grasp the importance of the historical element in the evolution of the Australian character and I would hope that the present affluence would not spread its blanket of mediocrity over the type of initiative that Bush Week aims to commemorate. People who oppose it are victims of the mediocrity of the affluent society. The fact that Bush Week is now being held in conjunction with the inauguration of Lord Florey as Chancellor and the Open Day on Friday July 9 is kowtowing to the Administration."

What is going to happen to the traditional Bush Week? It seems that it will prosper as the result of the inauguration of the Bush Week Society recently affiliated to the SRC.

Mike Sawyer, President of the recently formed Bush Week Society, stated that its aim was to commemorate and preserve the ideals and heroic strivings of those who have made an egalitarian culture part of the Australian ethos. Such commemoration and preservation shall take the form of egalitarian social and cultural intercourse viz:

- a) egalitarian drinking and cultural reminiscence at a suitable country hostelry (usually Bungendore)
- b) social intercourse between all those believing in the aims of this society in the form of an evening of singing and dancing (otherwise known as a Bush Week Ball)
- c) any other activity which would foster initiative and the egalitarian tradition, or any form of the pioneer ethos.

He went on to say that his society would be organising a pilgrimage towards the end of this term with suitable dancing and revelry afterwards. It was also proposed to revive the tradition of the Bush Week oration being given by learned men in the sociological aspects of the Australian culture etc, people such as Donald Horne, M Clarke, R Ward, I Moore etc. Bungendore would not be organised during the Bush Week on the 8th 9th and 10th of July. The traditional Bush Week is here to stay with the Bush Week Society. The SRC can now direct its talents to improving its image in content, organisation, public relations etc so that both the original concept and newer ideas are blended and retain the ANU's unique Bush Week set-up.



EGALITARIANISM IN ACTION

WELL DONE MR THYNNE

At the re-convened meeting of the Students Association on June 28, Jim Thynne moved the most constructive motion heard at a students meeting for many years.

On the subject of student discipline he cited the case of a student who was recently fined \$40 for indecent language - four times the amount laid down by statute for the rest of Canberra - and made a plea for a few basic legal rights, such as the right of a student to put his case, his right to know the charge and his right to representation.

Keith Baker quibbled about the point that students had been trying to achieve this for years, and stated that after much effort one student could now sit on the Disciplinary Committee. He seemed to miss the point that the very debate, discussion and passed motion would indicate the depth of feeling on the part of students on the subject of discipline. More could be achieved by discussing the topic than by not discussing it.

After several basic alterations Mr Thynne's motion was carried unanimously on the voices, which is indicative of just how the student body does feel about arbitrary justice.

The first main change was in the preamble, which originally read "That the members of the Students Association direct the SRC to inform the administration of the ANU that the students hereinafter set out the minimum requirements of the students on matters of discipline" It now reads: "That the members of the Students Association direct the SRC to inform the administration of the ANU that the standards hereinafter set out are the minimum requirements to work for in principle".

Mr Thynne had proposed the formation of a committee of students to deal with matters of discipline which was to be nominated by a general meeting of the Students Association. The requirement that the committee be set up by a general meeting was deleted as being unsuitable.

Mr Thynne had also proposed that a list of maximum penalties be drawn up for specific offences, but this was held to be too difficult and was altered to allow for reference to common law penalties.

Full marks must go to Mr Thynne for initiating public discussion on a topic which is of great importance to every student.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES -

Members of A. N. U. S. A. \$1.14 P. A.

General public \$1.00 p. a.

BITCH,
BITCH,
WHINE,
WINGE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE EDITOR
IS A FINK

Dear Sir,
In three years at ANU the last Woroni would undoubtedly be the worst laid out, worst written and most intellectually poverty stricken issue it has ever been my misfortune to suffer through.
Terry McGrath

GARBAGE

Sir,
An examination of Woroni reveals that it has reached its lowest level of content for many years. An examination of the last issue which contained little of interest for the students either in content or variety of articles, is an indictment upon the generally apathetic and intellectually lazy A.N.U. student. Over 200 students can turn up to a Special General Meeting to support the dismissal of Woroni editor last term yet these hypocritical students do nothing to improve its quality. Over 600 students reside in "ivory towers" called halls of residence yet how many of these students do anything to improve their paper. Students get what they deserve, let us hope this apathy is not noticeable when it comes to calling for volunteers to sell Bush Week publication. For the sake of the A.N.U.'s reputation and the charities selected this year I hope students will rally during Bush Week in these matters and in the originality of their organised stunts.

"Student Action"

EMPTY

Dear Sir
I have just read the 20.6.66 edition of Woroni. It contains eight pages.
The front page contains a report on the last General Meeting—one of the most exciting we have had in years; one with one of the highest attendance—and truly deserving to be placed on the front page.
Page two contains an editorial reminding us of the bad name we are earning and urging us to clue up

with some "clever" stunts in "good taste". Half of the page is a blank space containing one letter to the editor complaining of the muddy conditions in the university.

Page three contains reports of the A.O.S.T.S. visitors from Israel; Parliamentary night; as well as a list of coming events at the union.

Pages 4 and 5 are filled by six photographs and fairly clever subtitles. The rest of the pages include a defence of A. D. Hope an article entitled "Suffragette's Corner" Union news and a page on athletics.

The paper contains the same advertisements and fill-ins include a list of the editorial staff in unnecessarily large point, three cartoons, and apology for the absence of an article on toilet seats by Frug.

I am guessing that advertising does not bring in much revenue to the paper. I note the well-spaced articles. I note that most of the information given in the paper could have been given by word of mouth, by meetings and via the many notice boards. I remember the difficulty of staffing Woroni adequately.

Do we really need a newspaper?
M. Dugar,
Burton Hall

AN ANSWER

It has become apparent to all the connoisseurs of fine literature on this campus that the immediate past issue of Woroni suffered from a great paucity of copy. In fact, after much judicious juggling, two pages of copy were spread over eight pages.

While this in itself is an achievement, it is not the ideal. In fact, it is a bloody disgrace for which the editor apologises.

Woroni has not been alone in its misery—other more established papers have been similarly afflicted. Below are extracts from two recent editorials. The first is from Honi Soit, June 10, which comes from Sydney, the oldest and largest University in Australia. The second comes from Lor's Wife of Monash, one of the youngest and smallest Universities in Australia.

"Five years ago, there were only two student papers of note—HONI and Melbourne's FARRAGO. ON DIT (Adelaide) was pushing them, but so long as the two could rely on a steady stream of talented and imaginative staff flowing into their offices, it hadn't a hope.

FARRAGO continues to attract staff of a calibre that helps to maintain its traditional high standards—most probably because it is pushing not to lose face in a full-out competition with Monash University's paper LOT'S WIFE, generally acknowledged as the best all-rounder in the past eighteen months.

HONI, published in the largest university on an annual net budget exceeding \$14,000, is in the depths of the doldrums which have beset it for at least the past 3½ years—the resurgence of the Nichols/Macdonald co-editorship in terms II and III last excepted.

The trouble besetting HONI at the present time (particularly the lack of adequately trained staff and competent contributors), however, cannot be denied—it screams at the reader from every column inch of garbage thrown into this issue to fill out the space between the ads.

Recent editors have tried to snatch back the high standards, but they have—in varying degrees, of course—manifestly failed.

How did they try? For the most part, they worked bloody hard cadding copy, and fiddling round with the layout so that the paper would look OK, encouraging people to read it, get interested and maybe contribute something.

Sixty hours a week—and that's no joke—of what appeared to be bloody hard work was lavished by a series of individuals on mistress HONI.

—Hard work, long hours, sacrifice of social life and study time; each newly-elected editor had these dinned into him as THE way of editing.

But there was for the most part no consistent stream of good copy, and there has been no steady pool of trained staff since the interecine strife of 1962."

"The current issue would be the worst designed so far. We have been forced to reduce the type size in an attempt to squeeze in all the articles. We then had to fill a few awkward spaces with miscellany when an increase in advertising necessitated more pages, and consequently type sizes vary.

All in all it gives an abortionate impression, and Lor's Wife apologises to students for this, and particularly to the advertisers who suffer through overcrowding.

The paper does not intend this to happen again, and as from this week there are new rules governing the inclusion of material. Until now we have printed all contributions, but sometimes it can become farcical (as was the number of

letters in this edition)—stricter editing must be enforced; which will undoubtedly bring cries of "censorship" and "partiality" from people who consider their views ignored. However, since Lor's Wife is already being attacked for this, the situation will remain unchanged.

The only way to ensure that a person's contribution will be printed is to have a larger paper. The only way to have a larger paper is obviously to have more money. The present budget can support only four or five eight-page editions—we want seven more of twenty-four to twenty-eight pages."

So there it is in black and white. The only thing which makes a good uni. paper is good copy and plenty of it.

University students are supposed to be alive, bursting with ideas on every conceivable topic and well equipped with the ability to express themselves on paper. In fact they are not.

The solution to a dull student paper lies not in cutting it out altogether, as Mr. Dugar would suggest, but in a show of vitality from the student body. — ED.

Sir,
The S.G.M. — Newman Society luncheon series on "War" over 5 weeks of second term suffered an initial setback this week (Wednesday 29) when Professor Beddie's talk had to be postponed to make way for Professor Haven's talk on the American Radical Right.

This was inconvenient for us but the episode has brought to light certain norms of which I was unaware and concerning which other student bodies probably also may be in the dark.

Whenever a group books a lecture hall this is subject to two provisos: (1) University requirements will take precedence at all times i.e. you may have to give it up at short notice and (2) any group—university or outside—generally expecting large numbers, say 100, takes precedence in places like the Tank over groups expecting say 40 even if booked previously.

We don't quarrel with these rules. However, I think it is fair to add that general, old-fashioned etiquette requires (1) that "the supplanter" be informed promptly and personally within 2 hours of the decision.

That "the supplanters" be told that they are supplanting and whom they are supplanting so that they can refrain from advertising their talk until they know "the disinherited" have been informed.

Students and groups can easily be contacted by phone to the Reserve desk and/or a note on the exit door by the library attendant.

Finally, this is not a backhand snipe at the very accommodating Professor Crisp nor the obliging Mr. MacPherson of the Administration, but evidence of the need for better communication between the student body and the administration

MICHAEL COGAN
Co-Organiser of Series

Sir,
I would like to lodge my strongest objection to the gross irresponsibility of yourself and your staff in placing a caption under a photo of myself to the effect that I thought Frug was excellent. Given that, on page one readers were informed that an excellent Frug was unable to be published, I suppose the editor needed support to back up this gratuitous assertion. I most certainly did not consider the general idea of a column such as Frug to be an excellent thing, what I do defend is the right of the editor to publish such a column.

At the general meeting on the sacking of Mr. Tier the points I made in this regard were:

1. the Students' Representative Council had accepted the general idea behind Frug.
2. The Frug in the issue over which Mr. Tier was sacked was easily the wittiest, cleverest Frug that had appeared.
3. That Mr. Tier was sacked in these circumstances revealed the rankest hypocrisy on the part of Mr. Baker and the other so called student representatives who voted for his dismissal—a vote that appeared little more than a farce.

Furthermore I noted that there was universal agreement that the fetishes page fell flat, but given the sale of such magazines as Oz, Censored etc. on the campus, and the fact that these often fail to reach even a decent level of satire, I think we could forgive and forget as far as the fetishes page was concerned.

Baker capitulated, the S.R.C. were fear-stricken. The fact that Mr. Higgins seems to have led the puritans and the further circumstances that Mr. Higgins seems to have forgotten even the most elementary rules of natural justice and fairness is a matter of grave concern.

As for the need of the foresters to save the S.R.C. I consider it was most unfortunate. Past contributions on their part to the corporate life of the university have been equal with the best the rest of us have been able to produce and usually better. But if they are going to come to general meetings as a silent mass voting in a predetermined manner they must be condemned in the name of fairness and democracy.

Sir, I have felt it necessary to explain my position at some length as your irresponsible caption has angered and amused me. I presume your motives were pure and you only wished to amuse, if that was the case it was a good piece of humour. On the other hand when a man can be called an idiot at a general meeting and the feckless Mr. Baker can let this pass without comment one can fear malice was the inspiration.

—P. Paterson.

WORONI

On September 1st, 1966, 110 places will be made available at Garran Hall for male students. Approximately two miles to the south is Lennox House, containing 113 students.

At the Deans Committee meeting several weeks ago Professor Brown, the Dean of Students, said it was highly probable that students from Lennox House would then move to occupy the Garran vacancies. Woroni asked him who had preference, people living in lodgings or Lennoxians. Professor Brown replied that he wasn't sure on this point, but that there was to be a

meeting during the next week and it would be then decided.

Now, after that meeting, the story is that decision has been made on filling Garran but it was fairly certain that Lennox would continue into third term and during 1967.

What has happened? The opportunity to end the Lennox shambles is probably, almost certainly, to be passed over. What will be the accommodation needs of students for the coming year? Can the University cope without Lennox?

If it can, then let us see the end of that unsightly mess of buildings by the lake.

Editor Jim Walker
Culture Adrian Falk
Features Maria Ribeny
John Monfries
Graeme Blomfield
Photos Tim Murphy
Advertising Mark Tier

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THURSDAY 7th JULY
Tiddliwinks 5 p.m.
Commonwealth Bridge

FRIDAY 8th JULY
Opening - Union
10.30 a.m.

Scavenger Hunt
9.30 - 12.00 noon.

University Stakes
(down University Ave.)
1.00 p.m.

Bush Week Sing-song -
Garema Place 7.30 p.m.

Students will note a
conspicuous gap in the
programme. This is to
allow all those
lovers of tradition to
journey down to
fabulous Bungendore.

SATURDAY 9th JULY
Bush Week camp.
Starting Friday
morning in the car
park behind Goodwins.

Procession 11.00
through Civic Centre.
Bush Week rort -
8 p.m. Childers St.

SUNDAY 10th JULY
Sports on the
University Oval

BREAKTHROUGH

"Oriental Studies Scholarships are to be awarded to students enrolling in honours schools in faculties other than that of Oriental Studies where appropriate courses can be arranged. However, scholars seeking an Oriental Studies Scholarship must undertake to complete a major in an Oriental language at honours standard and to take one unit of Asian Civilisation."

This paragraph, contained in the A.N.U. official news sheet on 27th May, coincided with a similar announcement by Professor Johns, Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, at the opening of the Asian Studies conference during the May vacation. The announcement, an important one, comes after two years of negotiations (and co-operation) between the O.S. Faculty and the students.

The students had felt that the O.S. course did not prepare them sufficiently for employment after their degree; or they simply felt they were not getting the course they wanted or expected. Generally this was connected with the fact that the course did not have as much modern emphasis as the students wished.

How is the situation affected by the new rule, which Professor Johns hailed as a "major breakthrough in our thinking"? What else needs to be done?

Firstly, it is clear that the choices open to Oriental Studies Scholarship holders are increased greatly. They no longer have to do the Honours year in the language they choose, and only have to take four units of their degree from the O.S.

Faculty (instead of six, as before). The effect will presumably be that scholars will incorporate the O.S. units into, say, an Economics honours degree or a Political Science honours degree, thus obtaining much greater emphasis on contemporary Asia than they could previously manage.

A question should be asked here: "What does the new rule mean by 'one unit of Asian Civilisation'?" That a scholar could take, say, the third year civilisation course as his lone civilisation unit? If so, would other students be similarly privileged?

Oriental Studies scholars thus have the opportunity to study the contemporary economic or political scene in Asia—with one important exception. There is no course at this University which offers the study of contemporary Indonesia in any detail, except perhaps the Asian Civilisation III (Southeast) course, offered by the O.S. Faculty. But this course seems to alter every year, and it is by no means certain that much attention will be paid to modern Indonesia this year.

Apart from the problems of the O.S. scholars (problems largely solved by the new rule), there are a number of anomalies which need to be rectified:

(1) Students doing Indonesian language and wishing to study Indonesian civilisation should not be required (as at present) to do Asian Civilisation I, which involves the study of every part of Asia except Indonesia. As one student said to me "I came here to study modern Indonesia, and I find myself investigating Mesopotamian pottery".

The whole Asian Civilisation (Southeast) major needs restructuring. Of course, students of Indonesia should still have the option of doing Asian Civilisation I for interest, if they wish.

(2) The portion of the Asian Civilisation II (S.E.) course devoted to prehistory should be condensed, and the time gained should be transferred to the study of modern Southeast Asia. (This proposal merely echoes the report of a special sub-committee set up by the Oriental Studies Society two years ago).

(3) Also, I feel that the rule that "a candidate taking a major in Chinese, Japanese or Bahasa Indonesia shall also take 'Asian Civilisation I' should be repealed (O.S. Faculty rules, sub-section 8(b)). If "background" for modern language is required, then Political Science III will do quite well for Chinese and Japanese; whereas the Asian Civilisation III course would possibly be the best for Indonesian, as mentioned above.

(4) Arts students should be able to do majors in Asian Civilisation without having to do the relevant languages (O.S. Faculty Rules, 8(c) and (d)). This, in the interests of general knowledge about Asia, should be a top priority.

These are generally changes which can be made quite easily, by amending Faculty rules. The suggested alterations in the Asian Civilisation (Southeast) course, though more radical, should not be too difficult.

These suggestions, if implemented, should prove useful. However, the rules, with the new attitude they imply, give evidence that such suggestions may perhaps be already under consideration by the Faculty. In any case, the new rules indeed represent "a major breakthrough".

John Monfries

CONSCRIPTION

SURVEY ON CONSCRIPTION CARRIED OUT BY PSYCHOLOGY III CLASS — A.N.U., APRIL, 1966

With the introduction of conscription by the Australian Government at the beginning of 1965, there has been increasing interest in the political and social ramifications of such an action. As there have been few surveys done regarding the attitude of the public towards conscription and related questions, such as the sending of conscripts to South Vietnam, we undertook such a survey to determine the attitudes of a small section of the Australian public.

The survey was to take the form of interviews, administered by Psychology students. The content of the interview was a questionnaire, from which respondents were asked questions related to their attitudes and other factors which we hoped would be related to their attitudes.

The sample was selected randomly from Canberra's population. Six residents from each of some thirty streets, all over Canberra were interviewed and it was hoped that this would give as representative a possible cross section of the public. Large institutions such as hotels and motels were excluded. The bulk of the sample were residents of houses, flats and boarding houses. Those eligible to be interviewed were those over 17 years of age, who could speak English fluently, and who were normally resident in the house selected. The person in the unit to be interviewed was selected again by a random procedure.

The sample consisted of 98 female and 80 male respondents, ranging in age from 18 to 80. There were significantly more white collar workers than manual workers, a fact which reflects the unusual nature of Canberra's population.

The questionnaire was arranged in five sections:

(1) fourteen statements about some aspect of conscription with which the respondent was asked to agree or disagree on a 5 point scale;

(2) a scale of six statements to which the respondent was asked which he agreed with most. The scale was a continuum ranging from agreement with conscription under any conditions, through agreement only when Australia was being territorially attacked to complete disagreement with conscription at any time.

(3) a question, "What do you think of the government policy of sending conscripts to South Vietnam?", to give respondents the opportunity of speaking freely about the role of conscripts. This question was included primarily to see if people who agreed with conscription agreed also in allowing conscripts to serve in Vietnam.

(4) ten factual questions about conscription were asked to see whether there was a correlation between knowledge and attitudes. Questions varied from easy items, e.g., "Australian conscripts are at present serving in Vietnam—true or false" to difficult items "Conscription has never been introduced by any Labour government in Australia" true or false? The first example had to be discarded from the results as it was discovered that at the time there was one conscript serving as a photographer although this had not been generally published.

(5) The last section of the questionnaire consisted of questions about the household was determined, also whether he or she was a member of the R.S.L. It was discovered too whether there was a male in the house who had been eligible for conscription (and whether he had been conscripted) and whether there was anyone who would be eligible in the next five years.

The interviews were carried out mainly during 6.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. on April 4, 5 and 6 this year.

The huge amount of data which was received was assembled and dealt with by Psychology III students as a group. The entire analysis of the data is not interesting and there were few direct conclusions made. However some shall be listed:

(a) People who are in favour of conscription are overwhelmingly in favour of sending conscripts to South Vietnam. The usual reason for this was that conscripts were part of the Army and it is the army's duty to fight;

(b) There was a significantly higher score for men than women on the opinion items. The average score for men was 7.98 and the score for women 6.78 where the maximum score was 14. This is as hypothesised, for the general opinion is that women tend to be more pacifist than men.

(c) Apart from these two conclusions, no other results in the analysis were statistically significant. There was no relationship between age and attitude, factual knowledge and attitude, socio-economic status and attitudes, nationality and attitudes and most interestingly there was no relationship between membership of the R.S.L. and attitudes. Of fifteen R.S.L. members interviewed 9 were in favour and 6 opposed to conscription, a result which is surprising in view of the official policy of the R.S.L. and its public image as an extreme right-wing group. It was quite startling to find that opinions were not related to any of the objective variables, but it should be remembered that the sample was small and the results cannot be extended to cover a more general population. It must also be pointed out that there is no evidence to indicate either reliability or validity although there is no reason why the questionnaire should have been unreliable and it does genuinely seem to have been testing attitudes to conscription rather than anything else.

Written by Margaret Greenham



STUDENT ACTION BRINGS RESULTS

The Board of the School of General Studies is now reconsidering its decision on the length of stu-vac ..

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Commonwealth Scholarships

During the last few days especially, but also at other times, I have been talking to various people who seem to be very dissatisfied with their present state of existence; namely, trying to live on a Commonwealth Scholarship. Some of the more illuminating expressions used like —Lousy! Awful! Dropped it like a hot cake and took up a Teacher's Scholarship! confirmed my own personal view that something is radically wrong in the Commonwealth Scholarship system as it is now applied.

The main point of contention seems to be the living allowance—or more commonly the lack of same. Of the some 2000 students enrolled at A.N.U. this year for Bachelor degrees there are 369 with Commonwealth Scholarships — surprisingly enough this is more than the figure (quoted as 291) for Teachers College Scholarships; though actually giving all the more reason to pose a fair question like—"Why aren't Comm. Schol. people given equal chances of getting through their degree as T.C. (Teachers College) Scholarship holders. (For those who are not aware of the facts, T.C. beneficees, besides getting their tuition fees paid, also obtain enough living allowances to cover board and books).

The question of a living allowance affects mainly the (granted) minority who live away from home, usually in a Hall of Residence, and for this having to pay about three times the amount that the government pays out in the way of compulsory fees. Those lucky enough to be living at home, could only add that, like others, many of them are not receiving a book allowance.

In the case of those who live away from home and who do not benefit from a living allowance, and these seem to be in the majority, the financial strain imposed by this unjust state of affairs is obvious.

Burton Hall for instance has 48 people holding Commonwealth Scholarships. In the other halls there would be about the same number (and these figures could be many times multiplied for Colleges throughout Australia). A few obtain the maximum living allowance, but these are nearly all exceptional cases, where the father is no longer actively earning, for one reason or another. The rest get little to nothing. Yet they have to:

(a) Pay board, normally for three years, in a hall of residence costing £70-£90 a term;

(b) Pay for all text books—the list of which grows more extensive and costly from year to year (especially for science students);

(c) Manage the day to day cost of living; more of a problem for some than for others, but usually solved by pestering long-suffering parents for pocket money.

A most unrealistic means test prevents most students from getting any grant to cover these considerable expenses. Unrealistic because the average working parent earns more than is maximally allowable as the adjusted income, namely £1000 p.a. A very low income indeed, plus the practical necessity of having about six other dependant children, thus effectively excludes most students from qualifying for a living allowance.

Allowances for children of farmers on a variable income are most erratically determined, some being lucky enough to have hit on a "bumper" year as a standard for income, while with others it is the opposite case. Whichever way it happens to be, the person is usually stuck with that assessment or his parents income for the rest of his course, despite talk of adjustment. In effect, then, some people whose family fortunes have been righted again, continue to live on a maximum allowance, while others whose parents may be in the middle of a "dry spell" get nothing at all.

There remains the question then; Why is this state of affairs allowed to persist? Talking to T.C. students one inevitably gets to hear that they have a BOND. However I have yet to hear of anyone who really has no interest in teaching, who in effect took the scholarship

as a convenient means to a University degree (such cases are not completely unknown, judging by the Education Dept's touchiness on the subject), having any trouble getting out of this dreaded bond, simply by teaching for a year or two and then, if necessary, paying off the rest—with luck indefinitely.

Now, if it were really not possible any other way, why could not Commonwealth people be bonded? Many of the people in question end up in the public service anyway, and even if not, surely it would be easier to pay off a bond once one is fully qualified to take on a reasonable job.

After all many of our contemporaries are having to do it the hard way and working part-time; also there should definitely not be the ban on scholarship holders earning any money, as is enforced at the moment, the summer vacations being the only exception to this rule.

As things now stand, however, sundry parents have to make (in some cases large) sacrifices so that their son or daughter can manage to make use of their scholarship; so benevolently bestowed by the government, such a grand gesture it would seem towards the ideal of fostering tertiary education in Australia, but on a second inspection lacking any realistic basis making it acceptable to the majority of students.

The short sightedness of this half-hearted attitude is apparent every time one opens the newspaper and reads comments like — "Australia imports scientists from Europe" — or — "American BIG BUSINESS taking over this country". Such "facts" if authentic surely reflect some lack in the use of Australia's own potential as far as brains are concerned.

Certainly the lack of any realistic attitude about the granting of living allowances, is indicative of the general attitude to the problem of training sufficient qualified people to cope with this countries expanding economy. Australia happens to need scientists, lawyers, economists, doctors, as well as teachers; and young people who would make a career of any such profession, should at least be given equal opportunity as would-be teachers to obtain a degree, without sending their family to the brink of bankruptcy.

In the long run, the government would get its money's worth, with interest!

SOME OTHER OPINIONS: FAIRLY REPRESENTATIVE

—Rhonda McKnight — 1st yr. O.S. I came here under the impression that a living allowance wouldn't be hard to get; as with the drought my father's income went down drastically; but indeed it was assessed at the year before last's income which happened to be a good year on our property, but quite unlike the state of affairs at the moment.

I have found the day to day cost of living much more than expected especially in regard to books which are an essential part of study after all, and should be included in any fees grant.

Also I find contact with the Comm. Schol. authorities here is most unsatisfactory—There is really no-one to turn to for advice or information. The "guidance" officer who comes up every half year or so was not very helpful at all in my case—one gets the impression that the government would best forget about us.

—Chris Forman, III yr. Arts I think it is ridiculous—people who receive a Commonwealth Scholarship are required to obtain

a higher pass at the Leaving Certificate than those accepted for a T.C. Scholarship, yet they receive no living allowance, no book allowance — nothing — unless the parents practically live the basic wage with a dozen other children, T.C. holder's allowances are even raised from year to year and yet they are constantly complaining about the inadequacy—we might have more grounds!

The system as it now stands is very hard on anyone wanting to get more than one child through university at the same time, even if each happens to have a Commonwealth Scholarship.

Finally, I think that not half enough Scholarships are given in proportion the numbers of people doing the Leaving Certificate now-a-days—maybe ten years ago but certainly not now!

But who knows—seeing its an election year . . .

—Michael Webb, II yr. Science Owing to a misfortune in the family I am this year on a maximum living allowance — which adequately covers my board and living expenses but still leaves me with about \$80-\$100 to pay for books, this is about the normal amount for second and 3rd year students.

The times of payment of the allowance are unfortunately timed —Feb., April, June, August., Oct., Nov., instead of March, June, and August to coincide with fee payments — especially Nov. — why would anyone need money in Nov. when chances are they will be working anyway?

The whole treatment of students seems to me, to be pretty disorganised and off-hand; and unfair compared to that accorded T.C. Schol. holders — Various other people interviewed said things much along these lines although admittedly there were some who were quite happy with things as they were—usually these were the ones who had brand new cars standing in the carpark — good enough reason for discern.

Maria Ribeny

THREE FOR MISS UNIVERSITY

To raise money for students in underdeveloped countries and for aboriginal scholarships WUS/Abschol is this year running a Miss University Quest. Any Club, society or groups of individuals may enter a candidate for a fee of \$15. Judging will take place informally at a cocktail party preceding the Miss University Cabaret on Wednesday, August 3rd.

Miss University will receive a blonde kangaroo fur coat and the club or society raising the most money will receive a prize.

To date eleven groups, including the halls of residence, the Jazz Club, Overseas Students Association, the Liberal Club and the Caving Club, have decided to enter candidates.

For details contact Pam Nicholson, Room 223, Burton Hall.

PHOTOS BY PAUL DICK



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Can you not afford to join the C.M.F.? Bivouacs, evening parades each Tuesday evening at the Turner Drill Hall and vacation camps offer the student a useful and rewarding way to earn money. Why not try it? Inquiries are now welcomed at the C.M.F. depot or ring 493056 (Brian Dickey). First activity for new recruits is a recruit course 4-19 Dec. 1966. Annual Camp 7-24 Jan, 1967. Students—join now while you have the chance. S.U.R. at Sydney has closed its ranks, A.N.U. Coy has a brief respite. Do not be caught napping. Application forms are now available.

If any person has found my Savings Bank Book would they please return to G. H. Blomfield. S.R.C. Office.

SCIENCE SOCIETY
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WALL STREET - COMMOS

—John Iremonger

The recent rise of extremism on the right in American politics has been a matter of interest since the beginning of the sixties. The fact that Barry Goldwater could become the choice for President of one of the only two political parties in America able to govern has been attributed in varying degree to the activities, overt or covert, of such groups, and thus has helped to highlight their existence. Perhaps the experience of the previous McCarthy era and the depredations of the House Committee on Un-American Activities has made political commentators sensitive to stirrings from the far right.

Whatever the reason for their interest in the activities and claims of such sections of the American political spectrum, it remains a perplexing fact that it is not until very recently that empirical social research has been undertaken in this field. One of those engaged was able to present a portion of the results of his research to members of the A.N.U. last Wednesday 29th June.

Professor Murray Havens of the University of Texas has published one book on political extremism in America and is at present completing another more specialised study of the radical right in the American South-West. He presented two discussions—one at a disappointing poorly attended lunch time meeting for the general student body and another at a well attended graduate seminar in the afternoon.

On the second occasion Professor Havens spoke more exhaustively, particularly about his methodological strategy so for the purposes of brevity, this article will refer mainly to the lunch-time talk.

THE NEW ARRIVALS

An analytical investigation in an area marked by a large body of non-analytical discussion, needs some working definition. To the question, what does the radical right (extreme right, far right) mean — Prof. Havens suggested that the spokesman of such a position express a basic hostility which could only be resolved by a drastic modification of society usually conceived as the re-establishment of a previous order and that this modification would ultimately go beyond the political.

As an example of such a group Prof. Havens chose to examine the composition and ideology of the John Birch Society in the South-west, principally because it was the largest, (50,000-100,000) organised

and most articulate of the groups on the far right. The examination proceeded by means of intensive interviews of members and local authorities. Correlations in the data thus obtained produced a certain pattern which provided a general picture of the social situation of Birch members.

It was found that towns experiencing recent rapid growth were most likely to have significant numbers of society members. These members were new to the towns, having come from rural areas. Occupationally and financially they were of the "middle class". They were in jobs which had earned rapid material (technical professions and small scale enterprises). They were now to the class. They were the produce upward social mobility. An example of this was the fact that of a sample of 47, 27 had university or college degrees, but only 20 of their parents had anything comparable.

Lower class background is also attested by the fact that a significant number of them were from fundamentalist denominations (e.g. Church of Christ, Southern Baptists) whose congregations are mainly rural and lower class.

THE FRUSTRATED CLASS

As the products of rapid social change, it is natural that such a group would face problems of adjustment. Their susceptibilities to the claims of the radical right proved to be a measure of their inability to meet these problems. This inability arises largely from their background and education. Reared in small non-urban stable communities they find themselves in rapidly developing, highly urban and hence highly diverse communities. Educated strictly to a profession, they lacked the wider view of society which could enable them to adapt. It is significant that

people educated in the social sciences and liberal arts are extremely poorly represented in Birch membership, whereas there is a preponderance of doctors and engineers among the educated Birchites. Brought up in the fundamentalist faith of their rural parents, they now move among people of diverse attitudes to religion.

Characterised by all these things, these, the recently affluent, are largely excluded from some of the social and psychological rewards of their new position. Finally, accustomed to drawing the equation between wealth, status and influence (an equation by no means exclusive to the far right, the newly prosperous find themselves having to fight for their status and very often frustrated in their attempts to wield influence. It is here that Prof. Havens intensive research bears fruit, for it has enabled him to look at the local political situation of the Birchites. Many of them had a history of unsuccessful attempts to achieve the community influence which they mistakenly expected as an 'automatic' product of their new wealth. Unable to understand the new society they naturally begin to ask what has gone wrong. They are led to this question not only by the fact that they are in a new situation but by the fact that it seems to differ in its working so much from the community in which they were reared. To such a question the radical right provides an answer, albeit false, nevertheless superficially satisfying.

THE TRADUCERS

The answer goes something like this. America has abandoned the ways of her forefathers, the ways preached from the fundamentalist pulpits and generally accepted in rural communities. Once America was a nation guided by these ways (exactly when it is a matter of doubt) but her political development has been twisted away. The real America, the rightful America is submerged. The fact that this has happened is generally accepted, how it has happened is not. Whatever the answer to this question, all groups on the far right agree in denying not merely the wisdom of the present political system but ultimately its very legitimacy.

Educated into a new group and far more susceptible to the agencies of gradual social adjustment there is little chance that it will carry on the "tradition" of its parents. This is not to say that the radical right will die out with the death of the first generation. The persistence of social change of the kind which created the original frustrations (urbanization, technological advance) will probably not decrease to the point where the radical right is extinguished. Nevertheless, it is highly unlikely that the radical right, for all its determination to change the structure of the American political system will ever be able to wield influence except through that structure. Goldwater is, in a sense then, a measure of the radical rights success and failure.

The divisions in the far right back this conclusion. They are based on a number of factors, and the position of the John Birch Society is illustrative of most of them. For instance Prof. Havens remarked on the general weakness of the Society in areas of chronic or severe tension.

This he concluded can be traced to the fact that the Society is "non-committal" on specifically racial issues, though deploring the present situation. Thus other radical groups, with their doctrines of white supremacy, can capitalise on the tension. A similar case is anti-semitism. Some groups are willing to make the international Jewish-communist equation; others (e.g. Birchers) are not. And above all of course is the differences in their private visions of the future.

The Courtney's want an America governed only by those who pay heavy taxes, some of the religious groups want some form of totalitarian theocracy, while some, like the Minutemen, choose to trek off for the weekend camps in the desert with their army surplus and mail-order guns preparing for the day when they will be able to fall out of their deep, well-stocked, camp-out shelters and take over the world in the aftermath of the inevitable nuclear war. Co-operation, when it comes, evolves out of specific issues, is usually confined

to verbal support from the leaders and has yet to materialise into common policies or programmes.

Unable to understand that the present political, social and cultural situation is the product of a large number of extremely complex developments, not the least of which are those responsible for their increased material welfare, the members of the radical right cast about for the enemy, the influences from outside which are seeking to destroy the "real America". Obviously the most foreign is communism and its equivalents—socialism and welfare-statism. Who are responsible for allowing such un-American deviation to pervert the nature of American politics?

Those in power at the moment, who must be 'liberal' to have allowed or assisted such developments (Perhaps it is not just a matter of "allowing"—but abetting and ultimately conspiring. Thus 'liberal' is not strong enough, the top men are secret Communists and their puppets). Primarily then, the hostility of these groups is directed not against the left, the forces of modernism or any of the host of "isms" concocted for the occasion, but against those who will wield power. If they wield power they are responsible. If they continue to wield power they are depriving the rightful wielders from it. It is here that local experience adds to the picture. With the experience of being deprived of influence by the older members of the community, it becomes easy to assume that the same thing is happening at the national level.

THE FUTURE

Concerned principally with describing the composition of the John Birch Society, and drawing conclusions about the Society's ideology from this, Prof. Havens did not include predictions about the future of the radical right in his papers. However, as he pointed out when questioned, certain tentative conclusions can be made. To the question of whether the far right could achieve a dominant position in American politics, the answer is that this would be extremely unlikely simply because it was not a self-renewing movement in any accumulative manner.



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GO record review

As in previous years, N.U.A.U.S. is arranging a voluntary assistance programme in Papua and New Guinea during the long vacation. There will be both work camps, to which about ten students will be assigned, and many small projects, each requiring about two students.

The scheme is designed to provide assistance which, because of lack of money or skilled workers, is unavailable in the Territory. The following list of required skills is not meant to be exhaustive and, if you feel that you could contribute something to the scheme, please apply.

The required skills are: Medicine, Engineering, Carpentering, Construction work, Architecture, Accounting, Agriculture, Physiotherapy, Music, Drama, Teaching, Social work, Cooking, Sewing, Clerical work, First Aid, Student Politics, Basketball, Hockey etc.

Parties will be leaving Australia during January and participants will be required to pay their return air fares. These will vary from about \$120 to about \$200 depending on the area in which you choose to work. The areas are—Papuan Coast, North Coast, Highlands, Bougainville or the British Solomon Islands.

It is hoped that accommodation and food will, in most cases, be provided free. However, some will be provided at cost by the hosts. There are some other compulsory costs.

It should be remembered that this is a voluntary assistance programme and is not intended to provide holidays for students. Nevertheless, it will be both rewarding and enjoyable.

Application forms and information leaflets are available from the S.R.C. Office. The completed forms must be returned to the S.R.C. Office by Friday, 8th July, 1966. Applications received after that date cannot be accepted.

For further information, contact Bill COOKSLEY, the local Papua/New Guinea Officer.

Miles Davis: 'FOUR' & MORE — CBS SBP 23310: So What?, Walkin', Joshua/Go-Go, Four, Seven Steps to Heaven, There is No Greater Love/Go-Go.
Personal: Miles Davis, trumpet; George Coleman, tenor saxophone; Herbie Hancock, piano; Ron Carter, Bass; Tony Williams, drums.

Miles Davis stands as one of the greats of modern jazz. His solos are constructed logically and range in feeling from his tender ballad statements to the pain and suffering of "Sketches of Spain". He has composed jazz standards such as "Four" and "When Lights are Low", and was one of the first jazz composers to utilise modal concepts in such works as "Milestones" and "So What?". Finally, he has been associated with some of the historically significant groups in modern jazz. These can be divided into four: the various Charlie Parker groups which included Davis, the group Davis led at the Royal Roost in 1948, which featured heavily arranged material, the small groups he has led since the mid-fifties, and his collaboration with Gil Evans which has resulted in such masterpieces as their version of "Porgy and Bess".

In Davis' small groups (usually quintets) the format is usually the same: a statement of the theme, either by the horns in unison or by Davis muted, a string of solos, and a re-statement of the theme. Over past decade Davis' work in such groups has been of a consistently high standard.

There are many highspots on the record but I especially liked the way the rhythm section constantly alters the time feeling, for example, at the start of Hancock's solo on "Seven Steps to Heaven". Ron Carter is the only musician who doesn't solo as such but he is always in evidence and gets off an engaging duet with Davis during "Love".

This album can be recommended as an example of five mature musicians bringing new life to familiar material.

—Philip Sandford

sydney sounds

by Adrian Falk

Late last year the World Record Club released two recordings called "Australian Music Today", making the work of contemporary Australian composers available for the first time to a wide audience. Some of the composers here have had recordings released before, notably Felix Werder and Dorian Le Gallienne; but this series is certainly the first to do justice to the condition of the contemporary and avant garde writers in the country. Here I shall review the works of the Sydney composers (Richard Meale, Nigel Butterly and Peter Sculthorpe); I hope to be able to cover those living in Melbourne at some later date.

Sculthorpe is represented by his Sixth String Quartet, of 1965. He is the only composer (apart from Le Gallienne) who is at all concerned with forging a national idiom, and this purpose seems to be fraught with dilemmas. The sixth quartet shows this in many stylistic tensions; the memory of Bartok lingers in Sculthorpe's craft although in texture the music is stretched and gaunt, rather than involuted as in Bartok's. There is a need for awkward, harsh statement with massive chordal frictions. It is strongly visual music; I find it impossible to avoid images like "scorched", "muscular", "desolate". But this takes place formally in a finely organised structure, making no concessions to the avant garde. Sculthorpe is like Patrick White's Stan Parker, coming to terms with virgin land by the use of his own hands; although the tools he wields are mostly foreign, with wear they become part of the landscape.

One unfamiliar with the terms of the avant garde is likely to find that expressiveness decreases with complexity. The order in which I am taking these works is that of increasing abandonment of familiar bonds. Nigel Butterly's "Laudes" for eight players is formally freer than the quartet, and correspondingly more generous in interesting and subtle perspectives. Fragmentation in the texture is within an over all intensity lyrical line. This is music conceived as a form of religious praise; the chorale with which three of the movements end unifies the content by measuring out the melodic material into chordal units with fascinating harmonic relationships. The fourth movement is really masterly; it opens with a virtuosic piano solo at the end of which the other instruments enter stepwise one after the other to build up a mass in which harmonic tensions are blurred by the contrasts of tone colour. The band then starts the serial core of the work in unison, with the actual instrumental combination changing at every note to form a prismatic effect.

Butterly's language is quite agonisingly personal; the reasons for its development within the work are always perfectly obvious, so that the

extent of his technical ability never needs to be paraded for its own sake. Which is just as it should be. Butterly is our Schubert.

If Australian music has an angry young man, it is Richard Meale. He speaks assertively, with no holds barred. His influences have been all large-scale ones, on one side following in almost unbroken succession from the expressionist Schonberg, through Berg to Messiaen. At the same time he has taken non-Western music very seriously, for which evidence is to be found in the quartet "Las Alboradas" for piano, violin, flute and horn. This is the work which seemed to impress critical audiences so forcefully with its first Cell Block and TV performances in 1963. Of these composers Meale is the most conscious and sensitive of European and avant garde influences, and handles the resources of aural emancipation in a highly integrated style. This work uses chance techniques in the last movement, the instruments beginning one after the other and playing fragmentary motifs at random. The effect of this is to give the motivic combinations an apparent disorganisation, although order is retained by the fact that all possible fragments bear close relations to the content of the whole work. The climax of this section is very powerful, with the piano sonority thickening and dominating the complex instrumental confusion, and there is a short, exhausted and ironic coda.

This work marks the beginning of the era of intelligent and forward looking music in this country, unhindered by any felt responsibility to a national style which never existed. It is odd that this should be the case while Australian painting has made such wide use of local references; the only explanation I can suggest is that the lack of performers willing to play new music, coupled with the timidity of the monopolist promoters (viz. the A.B.C.) has kept us in ignorance. The latter factor still operates; as to the former, these recordings were made by nine members of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, with the composers themselves playing the piano where required. The standard of performance is high indeed, but contemporary music remains in an undeserved backwater.

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ELECTION CANDIDATES



TERRY HIGGINS
B.A. (A.N.U.)
Final Year Law.
1962 Treasurer of Law Society.
1962-4 President of Newman Society.
1963 Secretary of Law Society.
1964 General Rep. on S.R.C., Secretary of Law Society.
1965 Law Rep. on S.R.C. S.R.C. Rep. on Union Board. President of ANZALS. Law Society Committee.
1966 Law Rep. on S.R.C. Vice President of Law Society. Vice President of Newman Society.
1962-1966 Inter-Varsity Moots.



DAVID SOLOMON
Arts III part time Student.
1958-61 Member of the Sydney University Union Board of Directors, including one year as Honorary Secretary, and another as Treasurer.
Editor of Honi Soit.
1960-62 Editor Sydney University Song Book.
1959 Commemoration Day Director
1958 Executive member, National Union of Australian University Students.



ROD RODWELL
2nd Year part time Law Student.
Elected member of Union Board 1965-6.
Member of Union Development Committee 1965-6.
Member of University I grade Cricket Team 1965-6.



CHRIS LAMB
4th Year Arts Law Student.
1964-65 Lennox House Students Association Committee.
1965 Secretary of Lennox House Students Association Committee.
Ski Club Committee.
Manager of A.N.U. Inter-Varsity Skiing Team.
1966 Ski Club Social Director.



RON FRASER
B.A., LL.B. (A.N.U.)
Candidate for Qualifying Examination in History.
President of the S.R.C. 1961-62 and Vice President 1959-60; member of 3 other S.R.C.s during 1958-63. Honorary Life Associate Member of the Students' Association.
Numerous student activities including debating, drama, Revue. Law Society and Inter-Varsity Law Moots, delegate to National Union of Students, History Society, etc.
Student member of original University Committee to discuss a constitution for the Union
Chairman of Commission on 1965 S.R.C. elections.



ROGER MACKAY
5th Year Arts Law Full Time Student.
Founding Member Lennox House Students Association 1962-3.
Secretary Lennox House Students Association 1963-4.
Vice President Lennox House Students Association 1965.
Students Representative Council 1964-5 (ex officio Social Director).
Arts Rep. on Students Representative Council 1965-6 (Social Director Union Rep.)
Students Representative Council 1966 (ex officio Union Rep.)
Union Board of Management 1965-6.
Union Development Committee member 1965-6.



GARY McCREADY
Part-time Arts Student (3rd year)
Completing a major and sub-major in political science.
Elected to Union Board of Management 1965.
Chairman of Union House Committee.
Organiser of Union Nights 1966.
Organiser of Parliamentary Debates.



CHARLES MANSFIELD
4th Year Law Student.
1963-66 Active member of Students Association.
1965 Vice President of Nationalist Club.
1966 Committee member of Law Society.



DAVID WEST
4th Year Law Student
President of Liberal Club 1964.
Committee member of Liberal Club 1965.
Secretary of Chess Club 1965.
Treasurer of Law Society 1965-6
Representative University at Inter-Varsity Rugby.
Inter-Varsity Moots and ANZALS conference Representative 1966.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

I hereby give notice that an election will be held on—
MONDAY, 18th JULY, 1966
TUESDAY, 19th JULY, 1966
WEDNESDAY, 20th JULY, 1966

to fill three seats on the Board of Management of the Union.

Voting will take place close to the main Ellery Circuit entrance in the Union Building between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m., on all days of the election. Details of eligibility and of voting procedure contained in the Union Electoral Rules are available from my office on request.

For identification purposes, members are requested to have their Union cards with them.

The following candidates have been nominated to stand at the election:—

R. G. Fraser
T. J. Higgins
C. L. Lamb
R. Mackay
C. Mansfield

G. J. McCready
R. I. L. Rodwell
D. H. Solomon
D. H. West

E. C. de Torth,
Union Secretary,
Returning Officer

According to section II (1) of the Union Constitution there are three seats on the Union Board of Management to be filled annually by election. Members of the Board so elected will hold office for one year and are eligible for re-election.

Every ordinary and life member of the Union is eligible to vote at an election, except persons suspended from membership under section 9(2) of the Constitution.

The "Election to the Union Board of Management Rules" govern the elections and the Secretary is the Returning Officer.

Voting will take place on Monday, 18th, Tuesday, 19th and Wednesday, 20th July between the hours of 9a. m. and 7p. m. close to the main Ellery Circuit entrance of the Union Building.

A voter must vote in person and shall present himself to the Secretary or to a person appointed by the Secretary as his deputy. After the Secretary or his deputy has satisfied himself that the voter is eligible to vote at the election a voting paper will be issued. For identification purposes members are requested to have their Union cards with them.

THE VOTER SHALL INDICATE HIS OR HER CHOICE BY MARKING ON THE VOTING PAPER A CROSS (X) IN THE APPROPRIATE SQUARE OR SQUARES AGAINST THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE OR CANDIDATES FOR WHOM HE OR SHE WISHES TO VOTE BUT SHALL NOT MARK A CROSS (X) AGAINST THE NAMES OF MORE CANDIDATES THAN THERE ARE SEATS TO BE FILLED.

No voting paper will be accepted unless it is received by the Secretary before the close of poll.

Voters shall, without leaving the voting place, fold the voting paper so as to conceal the manner in which they have voted, exhibit the voting paper so folded to the secretary or his deputy and forthwith openly and without unfolding the voting paper, place it in the ballot box provided for the purpose. The ballot box will not be opened during polling.

MANNER OF DETERMINING THE ELECTION.

According to section 28 (c) of the Electoral Rules "where more than one candidate is to be elected and the candidate with the highest number of votes shall be first elected and the candidate with the highest number of votes of the remaining candidates will be second elected and so on until the required number of candidates have been elected". Further, section 28(d) provides that "where at any stage the number of seats to be filled is less than the number of candidates who have received equally the largest number of votes the Secretary shall determine by lot which of the candidates shall be elected".

CANVASSING In order to secure the freedom of decision of each voter, canvassing will not be permitted in the main entrance hall of the Union where the voting will take place.

It is hoped that the election will be declared not later than 10 a. m. on Thursday, 21st July by means of a notice to appear on the Union official notice board.

As members are aware, voting at an election to fill a seat on the Union Board of Management is not compulsory, however every member is encouraged to exercise his democratic right to vote.

INTERNATIONAL DEBATE AT THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ON THURSDAY, JULY 7 1966

On Thursday, July 7, at 8.15 p.m. in the Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre at the Australian National University a team of British University debaters will meet an A.N.U. Union team in a public debate.

The British team will propose the motion "That this House has no confidence in the British way of life", which will be opposed by A.N.U.

On this occasion the British team to debate at the A.N.U. consists of:

1. Jeremy Michael Joseph BURFORD, 23,
2. Keith William OVENDEN, 22.

This British team will be opposed by the following A.N.U. team:

1. Vincent John Adams FLYNN,
2. John MacGregor STEPHENS,

All members of the Union, the University Staff and interested members of the general public are cordially invited to attend.

HEY - REMBRANT!

Enter your work in the Union Art Exhibition. Painters, sculptors, followers of pop-art, it makes no difference in which media you work. Provided the last 12 months preceding the exhibition, you can enter two of that it has been completed within your works in each of the following

categories:
(i) mounted work, suitable for hanging;
(ii) free standing work.
The Union provides a prize of £50 for the winning mounted work and a prize of £30 for the winning free-standing work.
Every member of the Union, all

members of the University Staff, students of Adult Education Classes the Canberra Technical College and all other Canberra residents under 25 years of age are eligible to enter.
HURRY! Entry forms are available at the Union Office. The closing date for entries is 5 p.m. on Friday, 29th July, 1966.

SPORTS EDITORIAL

Students must agree with the recent Sports Union motion condemning Saturday afternoon examinations, it is grossly unfair to the individual and to the teams in which they compete. We are continually reminded by educationalists of the need for recreation and it would seem inconsistent that academic commitments should encroach on the one time specifically set aside for competitive sports.

University teams will be forced to withdraw from competition if the Administration continues to follow such a policy.

The University could well consider setting aside one afternoon a week for team practice as it is even if this means more evening lectures. It is extremely difficult for teams to muster all their players for training either early in the morning or in the evening especially for members of Halls of Residence who have to fit in with strict meal schedules.

Both arguments should be considered by a forward looking University which had the all-round education of students as its primary aim.

C. Alexander.

IV MEETING

HOCKEY

Due to an unfortunate breakdown in communications the I.V. mens hockey results were not included in the last issue. This is the story—

How the team arrived at all was amazing. First Brian Bingley binged his car, then Graham Horrocks gashed his hand and was demoted to non-playing manager. He then developed appendicitis and pulled out all together.

When the team did begin playing they slashed balls all over the place. It couldn't have been the right place however, as we suffered a first-up 0-7 loss to Melbourne University.

Things looked black at one stage when an opponent was heading for the goals. Lindsay Burridge solved the problem by grabbing the ball. The resultant penalty was successfully defended by a borrowed state goalie.

Our first goal finally came on Tuesday afternoon. From then on it was all A.N.U. and we ran over Sydney University in our only victory.

A considerable improvement was seen on last year—we came tenth out of eleven instead of tenth out of ten.

The trip to Reynella Wineries was a gift for prize bottle collectors, (two tablesfull, I believe) not to mention what they soaked up.

It was a magnificent I.V. for everybody—the best for about 20 years. A high target for us to reach as hosts next year. We are hoping that between now and then someone builds a local winery.

A fitting end to the series was the award of best and fairest to Lindsay Burridge.

TIDDLIWINKS

The Tiddliwinks Society, yes—must be—is?—the work of some madman—madwoman?—Tiddliwinks being a game of infinite talent—played with little round plastic counters (size of a three-penny piece); these are flicked with a large counter—generally towards (and into if possible) a cup. Nothing to it you say, and anyway you would rather play one of a thousand other and more worthwhile sports—you think.

However, in England Tiddliwinks is and has been for some considerable time a highly regarded sport—played by (and between) the Oxford and Cambridge Tiddliwinks Societies. These have now become well established charity organizations, providing for the so-called National Playing Fields (including equipment) established in high density areas. Their patron by the way is the Duke of Edinburgh—no less. At Sydney University a Tiddliwinks Society commenced this year and already has more members than any other club (in the thousands already!) Many have written for the Duke's patronage (though he only gives this honour after a years establishment); are seeking affiliation with the Sport's Union, took when they raced (tiddliwinked) the highlight of Commemoration over the Sydney Harbour Bridge, setting a record of 1,675 bridge feet in 27 minutes 11 seconds. Their activities are numerous and it seems in no way limited to Tiddliwinks—240 members and friends heard readings from Winnie the Pooh; a tour to the Mackay Museum of Natural History (to see the skull of the 1st Chinese hung in Australia); a trip to the Hunter Valley (collecting for a dinner); an informal golf day, etc.

Our immediate aims are not quite as ambitious as those of these other societies. We have no poorer areas in Canberra for which to provide playing fields. We plan at first only to develop our own—the social life on the A.N.U. Campus—and to wait and see whether it is just a front organization. We have a president, 4 vice-presidents—Andy Caravousanos, John Tilley, Margot Harker and Clare Lewis. An Hon. Secretary—Andrew Struik, and Hon. Treasurer, Richard Tweedie. Committee members, Frank Hegerty and Newsletter Sec., Miss Dianne Hosking. This being the Heavy Committee. We have a chairman for various hall committees, Lennox Ray Glass, Bruce—Patrick Jordan, Garran—Deidre Davis and Burton—Kathy Robertson. Various other sub-committees are underway. The first newsletter is coming out soon. Sydney TWKS Society is coming down for Bush Week.

A Tiddly go go is planned and of course we still have to beat Sydney's bridge record—so come along Thursday to Commonwealth Bridge 4.45, and compete for a University pink in tiddliwinks—or sell Woroni. Yes we're serious—get with it man—or woman—join the Tiddliwinks Society.

PRESIDENT

AUSSIE RULES

THIS IS THE STORY OF AN ANU VICTORY. WHY DON'T WE HEAR IT EVERY WEEKEND?

Playing fast high-marking and vigorous football the Uni. Rules team downed the co-leaders Ainslie by 8 points in a thrilling match at Ainslie oval last Thursday. The win was largely due to the fact that the side played solid attacking football for four quarters.

Bill Drake won the toss and surprisingly kicked against a fairly stiff wind. In this quarter the students, mainly through the dominance of its rucks and rovers, kicked 3-3 to Ainslie's 0-3. The ground was fairly heavy especially in the centre which was a mud heap. However, the students attacking with long kicks down the centre, looked more effective than the opposition, who, persisted in playing around the flanks—even in the 2nd quarter when they had the wind advantage.

The feature of the second term was a magnificent goal by wingman Butch Rogers. He burst through three opponents, steadied, and sent a 55 yard kick between the two big sticks. At half time Uni. led 4-3 to 2-11.

In the opening minutes of the 3rd quarter students attacked and 4 goals came in quick succession from Hay (2), Ritchie and Paton. At this stage it appeared as though Uni. would go right away but Ainslie fought back to be only 15 points down at the final change and with last use of the wind. Everyone, except the 18 Uni. players, thought that Ainslie would swarm home in the final term and although Ainslie got 2 quick goals, the students fought back. In this quarter all Uni players lifted their game—the defence was magnificent

and the forwards, looking for Owen Paton, made the most of their limited opportunities.

A.N.U.'s win was due largely to its complete disregard for the reputation of their opponents. Kit Stevens (centre) completely out-classed the A.C.T. centremen Rickv Moore. "Butch" Rogers "killed" A.C.T. wingman Barry Kershaw, and Owen Paton (5 goals), Kerry Jelbart and Peter Collings all finished on top of their A.C.T. representative opponents.

It would be unfair to name one best player for ANU as this was truly a team effort. The half back line of Buxton, Price & Rigg was really the 1st line of attack. Buxton seems to have found his place as a back flanker. He is strong, determined, and has good disposal.

Price at centre half back played his best game for a long while. When the ball did pass the half back line Rod Gilhome, Geoff Brown and Tony Davies were there to keep Ainslie out.

The forward line was effective. With players keeping to position and looking for Paton they found goals more easily come by. Don Lowie and Peter Collings roving to winning rucks were very effective in the heavy going.

All in all an excellent win and it is to be hoped that this was not just a flash in the pan. I don't think it was. I feel it is a pointer to bigger and better things to come from this side. Now that the side knows it can defeat top teams by producing sustained efforts there is no reason why Uni. cannot be playing off in this year's finals.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

C.A.N.S. CARNIVAL

The Women's Hockey Club sent a team to Sydney over the June long weekend to compete in C.A.N.S., which is an annual carnival between the Canberra, Armidale, Newcastle, New South Wales and Sydney Universities. This year the men's and women's team from each Uni. attended. Unfortunately Armidale could not attend.

We left on the Saturday morning about 6.30 a.m. from Burton Hall in convoy. The trip was more than usually exciting as at the Goulburn turn-off, one of the cars became temperamental and had to be left in Goulburn with the driver—Margaret Steven. We had lunch in Mittagong and finally reached Sydney and New South Wales Uni. —the venue of the carnival — at about 2 p.m. We played Newcastle about 1/2 hour later and beat them 4-2. The game was not of a very high standard but was a boost to our moral.

All but three of us were billeted by N.S.W. and Sydney hockey women. That night (still Saturday) a dance was held in the Cellar at Sydney Union.

The next day, we met N.S.W. and once again managed a victory. The score being 2-1. Both teams and spectators enjoyed this close game. Nothing was arranged for Sunday night—but Sydney provided terrible weather for the visitors.

The following morning, we all arrived at Kensington to find the fields in the form of a swimming pool. No other ground was forthcoming, so the carnival was declared over—much to our chagrin, as we were looking forward to giving Sydney Uni. at least a run for their money. Consequently we left Sydney at 11 o'clock and finally

reached home at about 6.30 p.m. The shield remains in Sydney's possession—till next year.

The scores of the games are as follows:
Saturday—Newcastle 0-N.S.W. 4.
Newcastle 2-A.N.U. 4.
Sunday—Newcastle 0-Sydney 11.
N.S.W. 1-A.N.U. 2.
Monday—washed out (A.N.U.-Syd. (N.S.W.-Syd.

The following Saturday in the local camp.

Uni i v Uni ii = a 2 all draw. This match was a morale booster for Uni ii as they toppled Uni i from their pos. at the top of the ladder. Evergreens i, our . . . opponent is the only team in the competition to be unbeaten.

In B grade—Uni iii v Wanderers ii—4-0.

A series of defeats for Uni seems to have ended—we certainly hope so.

Outstanding and consistent players—goalie Jan Hockey (Uni ii) halves Di Momtry (Uni ii), Pam Hipsley (Uni iii), forwards Liz Pentony (Uni i), Barb. Ratham (Uni i).

FREE
SQUASH
TUITION

An offer has been made to the University for free tuition by a professional. Anyone interested in taking this up should contact Malcolm McIntosh (Bruce Hall) or Neil McDonald (Geography) as soon as possible.



ANU THRASHING RMC 19-8

